JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Pourteenth st .- Lucia Di Lam-BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Ornello-Lady BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-La PEROUSE-SEVEN

SCRTON'S THEATRS, Chambers street-Upper Tax WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Fast Man-IRISH METBOPOLITAN THEATRE, Broadway-The MERRY

AMERICAN MUREUM-Afternoon-Stass Too Muck-Failog of Tanworth Svening-sons of the Republic Good for Northips. WOOD'S MINSTRELS-Mechanics' Hall-472 Broadway.

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 589 Broadway-Buck-CHINESE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 539 Broadway-Pano-

PMEHAM'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 663 Broad-

New York, Monday, May 31, 1855.

Mails for the Pacific. The United States mail steamship Illinois will leave this port this afternoon at two s'clock, for Aspinwall. The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific, vill close at one o'clock.

The NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD-California edition taining the latest intelligence from all parts of the Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, sixpence.

Mails for Europe.

The Cunard mail steamship Asia, Capt. Lott, will leave Boston, on Wednesday, at twelve o'clock, for Liverpool. the European mails will close in this city at a quarter to two o'clock to morrow afternoon.

two HERALD (printed in English and French) will be blished at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, a wrappers, sixpence.
Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of

the NEW YORK HERALD will be received at the following

places in Europe:—
Levensool. John Hunter, No. 12 Exchange street, East.
Louison. . . Sandford & Co., No. 17 Cornhill.

Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catharine street.

Pans. . . . Livingston, Wells & Co., 8 Place de la Bourse.
The contents of the European edition of the Hamald will embrace the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and to the hour of

The government of the Dominican republic has secently got into a difficulty with the British Consul there, and though indisputably in the right, it had to succumb to the brute force by which it was me. maced. The facts are these: At the latter end of March last a conspiracy to overthrow the government exhibited itself, and was suppressed. The heads of the conspiracy took refuge in the English Commiste, and were there protected. The government demanded the surrender of these culprits, on the ground that the Consul had no right of asylum, or even if he bad, that it did not apply to such a case m that. But the Consul insisted, and procured me British men of war to maintain his pretensions. which were that the government should furnish the refugees with passports to leave the island. A O meil of Ministers was held, and the matter was re'erred to the Censultative Senate for its advice. The Senste upheld the ground taken by the government, that the Copsul had no right of asylum, and but counselled that, as the pessports had been soilcited in the name of the Queen of England, the government should combine policy with mercy, and grant them. The advice was followed; the passrts were delivered, and the malefactors left the island, protected will their departure by the officious Consul, who thus set at defiance and ignored every principle of international law. We give elsewhere translations of the official documents on the subject.

The weather cleared up finely yesterday, after s continued and violent rain storm of thirty hours duration. The afternoon was sunny and pleasant and the streets were crowded with charch goers Towards night, however, it again became cloudy, and until midnight the rain at intervals fell in torwate. At this rate there is no fear of a drought this summer.

The steamship Hermano, for Southampton and Bremen, which was compelled to anchor at Quarantipe on Saturday, on account of the storm, pro conded on her voyage at seven o'clock yesterday morning. The Ariel, for Havre, and the United States, for San Juan, Nicaragua, were not detained.

but went to sea on Saturday.

The rules of practice adopted by the Court of Claims are published in another column. It has been stated that the court will not be ready to reseive cases until the 12th of July; but our corres pondent at Washington pronounces this an error. The court is now open for the reception of business, and Judge Huntingdon, the chief clark, is in constant attendance at his office to receive and docket cases, although the preparatory business may not be perfected so that argoments can be heard for some time. Our correspondents gives some important information respecting the operation of the rules adopted, which may be of service to claimants or their agents.

all., states that the Venezuelan Congress had conferred di tatorial powers upon President Monagas in order to meet the anticipated war with New Graands. It appears that the government of New Gra meda has declared in favor of squatter sovereignty and annexation, and some of the provinces of Vene zuela are also inclined to adopt the dostrine.

Eagineer-in-chief Martin has returned to Washington from a tour of inspection of the machinery in progress for the six new steam frigates. He reports ever, thing going on well and as rapidly as sould be wished. The Merrimac, at B ston, will be zendy for sea by the last of September, and the Minnesota, at the Washington Navy Yard, will be the next one launched.

We understand that the Agricultural Bureau which has been attached to the Patent Office, is to be discontinued in a week or two, the appropriation for it being exhausted. Most of the clerks have been already transferred or dismissed. We publish in snother column a terse and pungant

address to the democrats of Virginia, by Gao. N. Sanders, on Secator R. M. T. Hunter's recently avewed "higher law" prin iples. Read it.

The value of fereign goods imported into the port of Boston, for the week ending Saturday, was \$713.876.

The sales of cotton on Saturday reached about 4,000 bales, at an advance of ic. a ic. per lb. Plour was irregular but in the main rather firmer than before the raws. Indian corn was higher, and sales of white and yellow were made at \$1 14 for the former, and at \$1 16 a \$1 17 for the latter. Wheat said 13e were nominal. Pork was rather essier, while other provisions were firm. About 1,200 to 1,500 bales of compressed cotton were exampled for Liverpool at 5-32d.; uncompressed was at 3-16d, and a lot of Sea Island was taken at

iministration and the Kanna -A Log on Both fides of the Fr The Admini

We transfer to our conumns this morning two articles from the administration organ at Wash ington, one excusing to some extent the conduct of the Missourians in the late Kansas troubles, and the other in defence of Governor Reeder. Thus the position of the administra-tion is at length defined on this Kansas imbroglio. It is astride of the fence, with a leg on either side, with such excuses and profession te the South as must be made, but slyly patting Governor Reeder on the back at the same time and sending him back to Kansas as having faithfully entered upon the true Territorial free soil policy of Pierce, Marcy, Cushing,

M'Clelland, Campbell and Forney.

The Cabinet organ's manifesto upon this business is a very transparent piece of shuffling and dodging. After cogitating for several weeks upon the demands mad upon the administration from all quarters for an exposition of its policy, views and intentions in reference to the affairs of Kansas, we are favored at length with the feeble and sickly article in question. We have an admission that the original provocations to the late extraordinary disturbance in Kansas came from the abolition and free soil conspirators—that these provocations, considering the peculiar situation of the Missourians, were naturally calculated to excite them to active and even desperate means of retaliation; but, says the mouthpiece of Mr. Pierce, "we do not maintain [mark you, they do not maintain] that the measures resorted to by the Missouriaus were legal or justifiablewe deprecate them deeply." Finally, we are told that, the abolitionists having committed the first offence, the conduct of the Missourians, who are charged with obstructing the right of suffrage, should be judged with corresponding leniency.

The pith and substance of these official riews, as far as they go, appear to us as having been appropriated from the editorial columns of this journal. But the main point is studiously avoided. The question is not so much what the administration thinks, but what it intends to do. The leaning of the first article we quote from "the organ" to-day is the leg on the South side of the fence, and is evidently intended as an electioneering trick for the benetit of Mr. Wise in Virginia; but the second article is the leg on the North side of the fence, and is just as evidently designed to tickle the fancy of the free soil democracy of Pennsylvania and the free soil squatters of Kansas. But is or is not the policy of Reeder and his land speculators to be sustained? Is it the policy of Mr. Pierce to make Kansas a free soil or a slaveholding State? A single confession, one way or the other, would be worth all this beating about the bush of the last twelve months. Considering the straits of Mr. Wise, it would be cruel, perhaps, to insist upon a plain statement this side of the Virginia election; but as that circuiton common off on Thursday, and as, from all appearances, there will be nothing further to be lost or gained after that day, we have the right to expect that on Friday or Saturday next the President will issue to the people of Kansas a proclamation, seting forth distinctly and positively his official policy and purposes concerning the administration of the affairs of the Territory.

Why not? He has issued one or two proclamations against the Cuban and Lower California fitibusters. Why not, then, favor us with a proclamation concerning Kansas, where the doctrine of "squatter sovereignty" is in imminent peril of degenerating into a civil war between Northern and Southern filibusters? The President is sworn to support the constitution, and he is bound to execute the laws. Does he intend to shirk his duty in relation to Kansas, and leave it to the Missourians and the Massachusetts anti-slavery emigrants to regulate the affairs of the Territory as between two hostile armies? Or does he interd to exercise the supervision with which he is charged in conciliating and pacifying the existing troubles among the Northern and Southern squatters? The alternative of peace, or the bazards of a frontier civil war, depend upon his answer and his action in reference to this simple question.

We are seriously apprehensive, however, that Mr. Pierce has neither the honesty nor the moral courage to show his band upon this Kansas difficulty. We are fearful that he will permit these border troubles to run on into scenes of violence and bloodshed, which will precpitate upon us the most malignant and dangerous sectional agitation. His whole course upon this Territorial issue has been so marked with treachery and deception that it is to be feared he will persist in the game at all bazards. When the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was first broached in Congress, Mr. Pierce was " dead against it." The Washington Union deprecated it seriously and earnestly. But finding that the South would support him in the measure, the repeal became an administration hobby, and was carried through as an administration movement. Theu, again, to make all right in the North, their beautiful Kunsas plot for the total exclusion of the South from these new Territories was hit upon and adopted. Governor Reeder and his affiliated free soil land speculators and emigration societies were placed over Kansas, a Southern Territory from its soil, productions, climate, and especially from its contiguity to Missouri and Arkansas. At the same time, to keep up a deceptive show of fair dealing to the South, a Southern Governor was placed over Nebraska, which, from its extreme northerly position, climate and productions, can never be anything else than a free State.

From this treacherous device to the South we have bad the first fruits in the late Kausas elections. It is Mr. Pierce that is guilty of the first provocations to the Missourians. It is very evident that the policy of Reeder and his associate Kitchen Cabinet and free soil land speculators, is the exclusion of the slaveholders from the Territory. And why? For the simple reason, in dollars and cents, that a dealer in lands will make more money in selling them in small lots to free soil settlers than in those large tracts which Southern equatters, with their gangs of ten, twenty, thirty or fifty slaves, will equire. Governor Reeder, in behalf of himself and associates, is understood to have made extensive purchases of the best lands from the Indians and half breeds in Kansas. These lands will be very profitable if he can succeed in establishing upon them villages and cotonies of free soil squatters, retailing his domains to them in forty, eighty and one hundred and twenty sere farms, reserving, at the same time, some of the best town lots and mill sites to himself for larger profits in the fu-

ture, when the country shall have be

come more densely populated. This may be the sum and substance of the free sollies of Governor Reeder and his Kitchen Cabine associates; but it is quite enough to identify them beartily with the free soil and Ma setts emigration societies. The political prin ciples of a land speculator may be pretty safely summed up in dollars and cents.

It is the policy of the Massachusetts free soil propaganda to make Kansas an anti-slavery tate of the Masachusetts type ; it is the inte rest of Governor Reeder to second the movements; and the principles of speculating politicians are invariably governed by their Wall street valuation in hard cash. The case, then. s pretty clear. This spology of the cabinet organ in behalf of the Missourians is a humbug and a trick. Governor Reeder, after visiting he White House, returns to Kansas with his family. His acts are approved; his policy is pproved; otherwise he would be superseded n his office. \*The administration thus becomes an active ally, through Reeder, Forney & Co. of Mr. Theyer and his Massachusetts antilavery crusaders. They are all engaged, some as dupes some as fanatics, some as demagogues, some as disunien traitors, and some as and speculators, in the same cause, which is to crowd out the people of the South from Kansas, and to make it a free soil colony and an abolition State.

What, then, is the policy of the Southern people, especially of the States most interested? They have nothing to expect of Mr. Pierce. He is committed to the other side. Their only alternative is to fight this free soil conspi racy with its own weapons, in the organization of emigration societies, and in the shipment of detachments of Long fide Southern squatters in numbers sufficient to hold the Territory. In the meantime, after the Virginia election, let a Southern committee be appointed to wait upon Mr. Pierce for a definite understanding upon the subject. Perhaps they may bring him out. Who knows?

IMPORTANT CRIMINAL TRIALS AHEAD .- A very important and curious series of criminal trials, growing out of the famous burning of the Martha Washington on the Western waters, some three or four years ago, will take place in this city in the course of a few months. It will be recollected that a few years ago a series of trials took place in some of the Western States, principally in Ohio, grounded on charges made against a number of individuals who had been indicted by the criminal authorities there for setting fire to the steamboat Martha Washington, and thereby defrauding a number of insurance companies in all the large Atlantic cities, and some other cities of the West. The indictments recently found here grew out of the frauds perpetrated by the same parties on the insurance companies of this city; and the trials which may come on in a few months will of course go over the whole ground, and develop all the facts connected with the burning of the Martha Washington steamer, and the mode and system by which the persons implicated in these charges conduct

their affairs. It seems that there was an association or gang of well-educated, talented, skilful, unprincipled men, which has been for several years past engaged in various criminal conspiracies and depredations upon the public, East. West and North. Some of their crimical enterprises were detected in Canada, and a few years ago many of the parties were there ndicted. Most of them obtained bail for large amounts, and we have understood they absconded from Canada, forfeiting their bail bonds to the amount of eight, ten, or twelve thousand dollars.

The next exploit that we hear of their being engaged in was the famous one of the barning of Martha Washington. In this enterprise numerous insurance companies of Boston, New perhaps elsewhere, were defrauded of vast sums of movey under pretence of insurance for goods affected to have been shipped on the Marth Washington, but which, according to the developements in the courts at the West, turned out to be nothing but rubbish, bricks and other such raw materials. The trials consequent upon that crime have occupied the criminal courts in Onio and other Western States for several years, and on these trials the judges and jurors have been overawed, and the new-paper press threatened with libel suits, and acted on by every species of overcion. And thus, after several years, this ingenious association of depredators has succeeded in getting rid of the charges made against them in all the courts of those regions.

Unfortunately for them, however, one of their most skilful but indiscreet associates, Kissane, in order to raise money to defray the expenses of defending themselves against these charges perpetrated, with the aid of two others, forge ries on the Chemical and Exchange banks of this city, and on the Ohio Life and Trust Com pany, to the aggregate amount of twenty or thirty thousand dollars. They escaped detection at the time, were paid the money, and have, by this time, spent the most of it. Bat they were at length caught, brought back to New York, and one of the chief of the gang. Kissane, was tried and convicted, and sent to State prison in this State. This trial of one of the associates brought the whole gang, consisting of eight, ten or twelve persons, to this city. During that time the insurance companies and their agents made some movements to bring them all to justice, applied to the criminal authorities, had the rest of them indicted for fraud, and have now succeeded in getting nearly the whole of them in prison in this city, with a prospect of putting & termination to their nefarious depredations for all future time. We also understand that the insurance companies of Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, who are interested in the matter, are engaged in procuring indictments against the same parties in their respective cities; so that there is every prospect of justice, scaple and sufficient, being dealt out to these parties, now that they have fallen into the hands of the determined and deliberate executors of the law in the Atlantic cities, where judges and jurors courts and counsel, can neither be overawed frightened, corrupted nor intimidated, as they have been of late years in Ohio and other Western States.

THE LATE RAINS.—We have had some floe rainy days of late, and are glad to see that they have extended as far west as Kansas. We are thus assured, unless all good signs should fail of an abundant wheat crop. We presume, too, that these spring showers have not been confired to the North, but have extended to the extreme South, where they appear to have been drought. Indian corn being the great bread steple of the South, there is still time for a great erop, with liberal rains through the summe which will very likely be the case. With general prospect, therefore, for good crops and good markets, we may hopefully look forward to weather safely through the drawbacks of Se-bastopol and the Baltic. Nothing else, however, than abundant rains and plentiful crops will relieve us of this still existing pressure, and the chances of semething worse to come Let our farmers and planters throughout the country exert themselves for a large supply of cotton, breadstuffs and provisions of all kinds and we shall be on the safe side, peace or war. It is an unhealthy state of things when specu lators in San Francisco find the exportation of flour to New York a profitable business.

PRINCIPLES OF THE KNOW NOTHINGS .- We notice that the administration journals at Washington and Richmond are working vigorously to persuade the public that the American party of the North is infected with abolisionist principles. This is intended to tell upon the pending election in Virginia; one of the most important which has taken place for years, and which must not only exercise a great influence on the Presidential election next year, but operate powerfully on the political movements of the country during the next few

We need hardly repeat that the assertion is wholly, impudently untrue. The Kaow Nothings of the great Northern States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and their neighbors, are sound on the slavery question; as has been proved by the published expression of their sentiments on several occasions, and especially by the proceedings of the late State Convention at Syracuse. It is a gratuitous calumny to state that any integral portion of the American party in these great States has the least affinity with or sympathy for the Northern abolitionists.

It is true that a portion of the party in Massachusetts and New Hampshire have been led astray by the force of popular fanaticism, and allied themselves with the freesoilers of New England. But by so doing they have severed the bond of union between them and the other councils of the party, and will be formally repudiated at the proper time. It must be remembered, likewise, that all the Know Nothings of New England do not belong to the abolitionist party. Very many, not only in Massachusetts but in New Hampshire, are ready to rally round Governor Gardner, and form the nucleus of an American party on a national basis. And the prospect is that, when the American party has been fully organized in the great Northern States, and the councils placed in communication with each other, these national Know Nothings of New England will coalesce with their neighbors, and the abolitionists, isolated and repudiated, will throw off the disguise they are now fraudulently endeavoring to assume.

Of one thing the South may be sure: the American party is the only Northern party which rests on national principles and a constitutional basis; and what the South wants of the Union must be expected from it, and from it alone. Mr. Pierce has shattered the democratic party into fragments. A like service has been rendered to the whigs by Mr. Seward. Neither the one nor the other is in any such condition or discipline as would enable it to undertake a campaign in the North with reasonable hopes of success. The only reliance of the South must be in the great constitutional American party in the North.

SHAM NOMINATIONS FOR THE PRESIDENCY .-The new papers in different parts of the country have lately been engaged, to a considerable extent, in discussing certain sham nominations for the Presidency. Persons who pass for wita in the rusal districts and small towns have amused themselves by placing the names of their butts before the public, and within the past three or four weeks we have noticed that several of these silly and ridiculous nominaions have been taken up and discussed by journals from which more grave and serious treatment of so important a subject might have been expected.

There was one of these nominations, made in Boston, a short time ago, by a set of queer fellows in that vicinity, and this canard has been taken up by several respectable new-papers in Massachusetts and New York. We allude to the sham nomination of George Washington Frost Mellen. Mr. Mellen was once a respectable and thriving druggist, and was reputed to be skilful in his call, ing. He was carried away by the abolition barangues of Garrison and others of the same gang, and his mind became unsettled. He thinks he has a "call" to make speeches on any and every occasion, and became so great a bore that even the abolitionists could not swallow him. He was cast out of the fold, and has since wandered about from place to place, declaiming on all sorts of subjects in the most incoherent, disconnected and absurd style. He has been for years the butt of some of the fast young men about Boston, who might have found better employment than in tormenting and deceiving a poor half crazed egotist, who has not brains enough to see that he is being fooled.

Again, within the last week or two we have noticed in some of the country papers, another sham nomination, got up by the issuing of a Mung correspondence addressed to Horace Greeley, and purporting to have been signed by the editors of several of the city journals. Then sgain we have seen the nomination, by several papers, of the notorious Hiss, who has just been expelled from the Massachusetts Legislature. For Vice-President is suggested the equally notorious Mrs. Patterson, whose bill for the occupancy of one bed at the City Hotel in Lowell was paid by the puritanical, moral, anciently virtuous and strictly respectable Commonwealth of Massachusetts. For this bill the Treasurer of the Common wealth has a receipt, and it will probably be filed away in the archives of the State House as a testimonial to the honor and morality of Massachusetts law givers. Some curious inquirer, centuries bence, may find it side by side with the original charter of Plymouth Colony, the Puritan articles of confederation, or an election sermon by Cotton Mather. In such company it will be a rich literary curiosity.

These sham or bogus nominations would do no

great barm, considered only as attempts at wit, and if not carried too far might smuse a few silly people; but they should have been received at Washington in such a manner as to reason the public out of the idea of them. The National Intelligencer thinks it censurable and disreputable for newspapers to make sport in suffering the misfortunes of an extraordinary | this manner of the highest office in the gift

Des Barties Security of the republic. We think so, The Washington Sentinel, while pursuing the same line of conduct, endeavors to make out a case to excuse itself for the harm it has already done. The truth of the matter is, that these sham nominations are got up and sustained by the journals of the old parties, and the worn out politicians, in consequence of the recent very important movement by the Pennsylvania Legislature, which resulted in the nomination of George Law. That movement was sometoing new and fresh in politics-it has already been received with peculiar favor-the time seems to be eminently fitted for such a movement, which threatens the rule of the old parties and the old politicians. The Washington Sentinel, the Albany Atlas, the Commercial Advertiser of Buffalo, the Evening Post of this city, and the Boston Post, were all thrown into convulsions by the effect of this new movement in favor of the new man, George Law. These old rogues thought to turn it off with a laugh, and it was to counteract its widespreading popularity with the people that they nade and encouraged such sham nominations as those of Frost Mell-n, Greeley, Mrs. Pattersen and Joseph Hiss, the scape-goat of the puritanical Bay State Legislature.

But all these old fogies will find themselves mistaken on this occasion: the movement which originated in the Pennsylvania Legisla ture is becoming more serious every day-it cannot be laughed off or coughed down. All the efforts to arrest its progress by the old politicians will give it greater strength, and it will roll on throughout the Union, inaugurating a new political revolution. Ho! FOR KANSAS .- The free soilers at Boston,

roused by the news of the scenes which seem to have frightened Governer Reeder from his post in Kansas, are subscribing money freely, it is said, for the purchase of arms to arm the free settlers from the North who intend to make Kan sas their home. Of course they have a perfect right to do what they will with their money ; and if the Boston emigrants feel that they need arms to protect their persons against the terrible fellows in Missouri and the South, no one objects to their taking them. True, the result is likely to be an increased excitement at the South, and not impossibly serious troubles in the new Territory. But that is their concern-We hope, at least, if they send out arms, that they will send men to use them-men who will act more and talk less: that they will send such men as Greeley, Garrison, Wendell Phillips, and others whom the North could well spare, and who would thus be afforded an opportunity of proving their sincerity by fighting for their principles. They have beat the drum long time ; it is time they took to the musket. CRUSHED AT LAST .- One Joseph Hiss, as the

friend of Mrs. Patterson and Sister Mary Joseph is now called in the orders of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, seems to be in the position of the gentleman who was crushed and didn't know it. He has been ejected from the House by resolution, snubbed by the Speaker. and put out by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and he lately appealed to the Supreme Court, where he was extinguished by Chief Justice Shaw. Mr. Hiss thought to bring his whole case before a legal tribunal by getting arrested for debt, and then applying for a writ of habeas corpus. Exemption from arrest on civil process is one of the privileges of the four hundred and odd gentlemen who make up the "collective wisdom" of the old Bay State. Mr. Hiss claims that he is still a member, and it would have been competent for the Court to hear all the testimony relative to his expulsion from the House. The House refused to suspend the rules to hear it, and only gave Mr. Hiss leave to present anything which might bear against the facts stated in the report of the Investigating Committee. But Mr. Hiss refused to be crushed without involvovertaken him. He wished to prove that many other members of the Legislature are, like himself, fond of the world, the flesh and the devil. especially when they appear in the form of a pretty woman, with the progressive ideas on matrimony advocated by the Tribune and Brigham Young. But Chief Justice Shaw reused to hear the motion unless an affidavit was sworn to prove that the arrest was not a putup affair, and the scandal mongers of the modern Athens were deprived of their anticipated bonne bouche. It is now alleged that Mr. Hiss s persecuted by the abolition majority of the House because he is a democratic Know Nothing with national principles. Let him try again!

MANAGING THE PRESS -Articles have appeared in various journals of late, on the subject of the management of the press. Gentlemen have been mentioned as engaged by this or that manager to manage the press; and the press itself has come to be regarded as a very intelligent though docile animal, which only needs a udicious application of whip, spur and rein, to perform all the antics which may be desired. How this may be with others we know not. Our experience is that gentlemen who undertake to manage the press invariably mismanage it, and that managers of theatres and places of public ampsement had far better, for their own interests, leave the press to manage itself It is quite capable of doing so; and an alliance which is founded on corruption, private friendship or terrorism-the only stock in trade of these managers of the press-can hardly be expected to be lasting.

MORE OPERA AT THE ACADEMY .- Our readers will see that the La Grange artists are to sing in "Lucia di Lammermoor," as the Academy of Music. We understand that they are engaged for two months, under the direction of Mr. Jacobsobn. There should be a fine house this evening, the artists being of the highest

THE STATEN ISLAND FERMY .- We have not waited long

o perceive the wisdom of the Mayor's veto of the sale f the Staten bland Ferry privilege. Though the print-

ed notices of the Ferry Company state that their boats will ply every hour between air and seven from the

sland to the city, one boat was taken off yesterday morning, and the trips, instead of being hourly, were only made every two hours. The consequence was, that many residents of the island who usually visit the city landing, and a still greater number of residents of the city who go to the island on their only leisure day, had city who go to the band on their only sessure usy, had the phasure of waiting a whole hour in the rain—ander such abelier as the means of this unspeakably parsimo-nious company enable them to provide—that is to say, under a few ill-jointed planks. It is certainly in the power of the Corporation to prevent such impositions; and whatever is done in the matter of the stips, some guarantee should be offered to the public that th leave regularly at the hours fixed-unless insur mountable obstacles should prevent them—and that they shall not in future be detained until the ferrymas to pay a fair profit on the trip. It is the more sary to provide proper regulations on this head, a gularities such as that of yesterday cannot but the popularity and business of the ferry, and wou cen the value of the corporation rights therein.

# THE LATEST NEWS. BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

The Liquor Question in Bosto

restances and inscriptional agent and

Boston, May 20, 1865.

Considerable amusement was created in the streets today by different bandbills, conspicuously posted in all
parts of the city—one calling a meeting of all the friends of constitutional rights and personal liberty, to assem. ble in Faneuil Hall, to merrow evening; and the other appealing to all the friends of ruw, riot and paupers m, to do the same. It is thought that the demonstration of the liquor dealers will not amount to much.

Washington, May 20, 1885.
The Court of Claims is now ready to receive cases from claimants, not, however, to be docketed before the 12th of July, nor acted upon till October.

RICHMOND; Va., May 29, 1855.

A fire broke out in Petersburg, Va., this merning, and be stores of Wm Ingraham, R. C. Donnau, and Samuel A. Browne, were burned down. The loss is estimated at \$20,000. Ingraham has been arrested, charged with

being the incentiary.

## Fatal Railroad Accident.

Geo. Ellicott, a brakeman on the freight train going West at two o'clock this morning, fell between the cars and had both his legs cut off below the knes, besides being otherwise seriously injured. He died in two hours

### . Arrival of the Southern Mall.

BALTIMORE, May 20, 1855.

The Southern mail, as late as due, has arrived, with New Orleans papers of Monday last, but we find nothing of interest in them.

Markets.

PROVIDENCE, May 19, 1856.

The sales of cotton in our market for the past weels have been small, at firm prices. In wool, prices continue about the same, with a very light stock. The sales amount to 24,200 lbs. Printing cloths—The market has been sctive, and clases at 1/2c. advance for most styles, with an upward tendency. Sales 185,800 pixes.

### Naval Intelligence.

We stated in our impression of the 15th inst, that Lieut. G. H. Scott, of the United States steamer Muhi-gan, had been court martialed at Eric, instead of which it appears that Lieut. Scott preferred some time last winter charges against First Assistant Engineer Jesse C. Rutherford, which were accordingly investigated by a. Court of Inquiry; and the following is the flading of the Court:—

Court of Inquiry; and the following is the finding of the Court:—

The court was then cleared, the whole proceedings read over, when the Court proceeded to deliberate, and are of opinion that none of the charges and specifi sations are extractorily proven, beyond the fact that First Assistant Engineer, Jesse S. Rutherford, is in the habit of speaking too freely and loosely of the acts of he superior officers, probably from ignorance of what belongs to proper discipline. They are also of opinion that the evidence exonerates Lieutenant G. H. Scott from all columion or impropriety in the purchase of coal at any time, for the use of the United States steamer Michigan, and do not consider any further proceedings in the case mecassary. But for the preservation of harmony on beard the Michigan, they woulk respectfully recommend to the honorable decretary of the Navy that First Assistant Engineer Rutherford should be detacned and ordered on other duty. The Court hereupon adjourned, sine die.

JAS. M. Meiniush, Capt, and Pres't.

E. D. REYNOLDS, Purser and Judge Advocate.

### Coroner's Inquest.

on the body of Margaret Ehmer, a woman about 25 years of sge, who came to her death by compression of the brain, brought about by a fall received while in an intrain, prought a court by a fall received while in an in-tracted condition. The husband of the deceased was arrested on suspicion of having caused the violence, but on the inquest it was shown, beyond a doubt, that the deceased fell while intoxisated, and striking her head against the ground, receeived a severe wound, from which she cled. The jury, in rendering a verticit, wholly ex-culpated the husband from any blame in the matter, and accordingly he was discharged from arrest.

Jersey City News.

School Children.—A census, taken by order of the Board of Education, has just been completed, which shows that there are 5,425 children in Jersey city, between five and eighteen years of age. First ward, 1,191; Second ward, 867; Third ward, 1,725; Fourth ward, 1,662.

Court Calendar—This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 7, 20, 28, 35, 34, 42, 14, 48, 80, 59, 66.

SUPREME COURT.—General Term.—Nos.-enumerated motions and Nos. 14, 88, 98, 99, 87, 22, 25, 104, 265, 8, 23, 52, 64, 71, 95, 96.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit.—Nos. 1278, 1373, 3742, 3805.

COMMON PIRES—Part 1.—Nos. 137, 332, 407, 442, 669, 153, 173, 203, 226, 242, 501, 471, 539, 663, 569. Part 2.—Nos. 637, 104, 233, 344, 345, 346, 347, 401, 452, 673, 520, 186, 546, 547, 564, 555, 583, 623.

SUPREMOR COURT.—Nos. 311, 316, 317, 319, 885, 394, 4034, 867, 413, 389, 8644, 298, 363, 638, 840, 432, 853, 404, 867, 413, 389, 8644, 298, 365, 635, 840, 432, 857, 4134, 968, 175, 558, 861, 607, 219, 61, 60, 683, 45, 746, 746, 603, 806, 345, 768, 444, 2864, 536, 657, 98, 327, 10, 9, 617, 1765, 777, 335.

Our readers should bear in mind that the first distinguishing attribute of a contleman is a fashiona-ble hat. Now, in order to be 0 K in this respect, it is only necessary to call upon KNOX, the 'leader' of the hat trade in Now York, and he mited as "leader" of the hat trade

Beebe & Co.'s Assortment of Summer Hates for rentlemen is now complete, comprising a variety of the most certrable styles and fabrics; their Rocky Hountain silvery beaver hat this season is extreemly light and elegant they have also just received from Faris, a large assortment of the and light Franch beaver felt hats, of the choices, styles and colors, 156 Broadway.

Espenscheld exhibits great taste in the manufacture of lats. His business has been immensely increased by selling for \$5.60 a better article than om be bought class have for \$4. The store is 118 Nassan street.

Albert H. Nicolay's Regular Semt-Wookly suction sales of stocks and bonds will take place this da at 17% o clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For turth particulars see his advertisement, in another column. Cat logues can be obtained at the office, No. 11 Broad street,

Holmes' United States Patent Double Came

Knapp's Daguerreotypes ... Gallery removes entire to 477 Broadway, between Broome and Grand streets Likenesses in every style, large are, colored case included 50 cests and \$1; equal, if not better, than others charge \$ and \$3 ter.

and \$3 tor.

Great Piano and Mclodeon Establishment of ELY & HUNGER, 519 Broadway, \$5. Nicholas Hoisi. The largest stock of pianos and me lodeons in the city, including the celebrated double octave celestial piano, our own manufacture. A. W. Ladd & Co.'s Boston premium pianos, and ten other different makes; also Carhart, Need-ann & Co.'s world renowned molodeons. All are offered as prices that suit the dull times and that seriously, dely competition. Every instrument warranted. Planos to let.

ELY & MUNGER, 519 Broadway.

Music,-War Not Ended .- Notwithsta

S88 Brendway.

Brooklyn, May 16, 1865 — Prof. E. Vitalia. Scherb—Dear Sir—The lectures which you have delivered in New York recently, and in several cities of the Union, aponithe Workings of the Christian Spirit in the Sphere of Postry, have been so well spoken of to us that we much desire that have been so well spoken of to us that we much desire that there are many of our own fellow citieuns to whom the discussion of such tosics as are comprised in your lectures would be particularly attractive; and we hope that it will be converient for you, at an early day, to repeat them smong usaltheugh the lecture searon is passed we hope that you will find encouragement to venture upon a course of spring lectures.

ures.

Harry Ward Beecher, Frederick A. Farley, Francis Vinton, Richard S. Storre, Geo. Taylor, James Humphrey, Benj.

In compliance with the shove invitation, Prof. Scherh will repeat his course in Brooklyn. The first lecture will be dolivered on Tuesday next, at S.P. R., in the Chapel of Pack-

ors through.

Particular notice.—All letters sent by us must be enclosed.
United States postage in cent stamp envelopes, and tonery additional half offence in weight, ten cents in stamp out be not on. \*Traight received until II M; small parcels attil 2% P. M. Goods shipped on bond. The precident.

D. N. BARNEY, Precident.

Office of "Trow's New York City Directory," May 18, 1855.—The canvaus for this work is now anished. Persons not having been called upon will confer a favor by leaving their address at 51 Ann street. JOHN F. TROW, Publisher M. B.—Advertisements for Directory should be handed in immediately.

910 Bowery....Carpets and Otteleths at Tre-mendous less prices: reyal velvet tapestry carpets, 7s., 8s., 9s. and 10s.; power loom seperfine ingrain, 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 5s., 5s., 6s.; oiteleths, 3s. 6d., 5s., 5s., 6s., 6s.; also, beach regs, door mat, mattin, wieder shades, 2c. J. HXAT, 210 Bowery, especial Rivington street.

Curpetings.—Peterson & Humphrey, 379 Sreadway, corner of White street, have just received been the late large anotice sales a large assertment of carpeting, &c., which they will easi at the following low-rieses.—Rich volvet carpet lis, to life, per yard; rich agency its, to 10s, per yard; rich Bruscois &c, per yard; already by 8s, to 9s, per yard; lagrain (Lowell make) &c, per gard.